

VISIT...

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Writing Prompt

A company wants to buy a large meadow in your community and make it into a water park. There will be an entrance fee. The mayor of your city wants the parks department to buy it and turn it into a public park. Which do you think is the better use of the land? Write an essay giving your opinion and reasons why the land should be a water park or a public park.

Writer's Checklist

- ☒ Ask yourself, who is my audience?
- ☒ Think about your purpose for writing.
- ☒ Choose the correct form for your writing.
- ☒ Plan your writing before beginning.
- ☒ Use details to support your main idea.
- ☒ Be sure your ideas are clear and organized.
- ☒ Use your best spelling, grammar, and punctuation.

DESERT HABITATS





Talk About It

What images come to mind when you think of deserts? How do animals and people survive in the desert?



Find out more about desert habitats at

www.macmillanmh.com

Vocabulary

brimming	parched
gushed	scrawny
landscape	gnarled
scorching	progress



Connotations

A thesaurus entry will include several different synonyms for a word. Each synonym will carry negative or positive feelings, called **Connotations**. For example, *scrawny* has a negative connotation. It would not be a positive word to describe a trim athlete.

The Best Place To Be

by Carmela Rameriz

My new friend Janine just moved here from North Carolina. She is always talking about how different Arizona is from her old home.

"I really miss the mountains," Janine said before soccer practice last week. "North Carolina is the best place to be."

"How can you say that?" I exclaimed as I closed the top of the team's ice chest. It was **brimming** with ice and so many drinks that I could hardly press it shut. "There are plenty of mountains here!"



"It's different in North Carolina," Janine explained. "Our mountains have tall, leafy trees," she said as we walked to the field. "The forests are filled with raccoons, deer, and bears. My dad and I used to hike along a stream near our house. The water there **gushed** over the rocks and would splash us. The **landscape** and scenery was rocky, but what a view!"

"Arizona's mountains are filled with wild flowers and animals," I said. "The bighorn sheep are my favorite!"

"Don't you mind the **scorching** sun burning your lawn?" Janine asked. "The grass around here always looks **parched** and thirsty from the lack of water.

"The ground is cracked and dry. The trees are **scrawny** and thin. Their **gnarled** and twisted branches grow so slowly."

"Still, you won't see mountains like these anywhere," I said. "People think Arizona's mountains glow from the sun," I continued, sounding like a travel book.

All my talking paid off, though. This week at soccer practice I found that I had made **progress** convincing Janine that Arizona was a great place to live. I felt there was a definite improvement in her attitude towards her new home.

"I saw the neatest thing," she said. "The tiniest bird flew into a hole in this huge cactus. There are so many beautiful things to see in the desert, don't you think?"

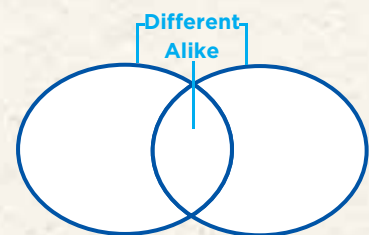
"It's the best place to be," I told her, as we both ran out onto the field.

Reread for Comprehension



Make Inferences and Analyze Compare and Contrast

Making inferences and analyzing what happens in a story allows you to notice similarities and differences between characters, events, and settings. A Venn Diagram will help you to compare and contrast these similarities and differences. Use your Venn Diagram as you reread "The Best Place to Be" to compare and contrast the two states described in the story.



Comprehension

Genre

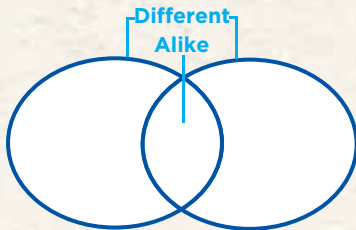
Realistic Fiction tells an invented story that could have happened in real life.



Make Inferences and Analyze

Compare and Contrast

As you read, use your Venn Diagram.

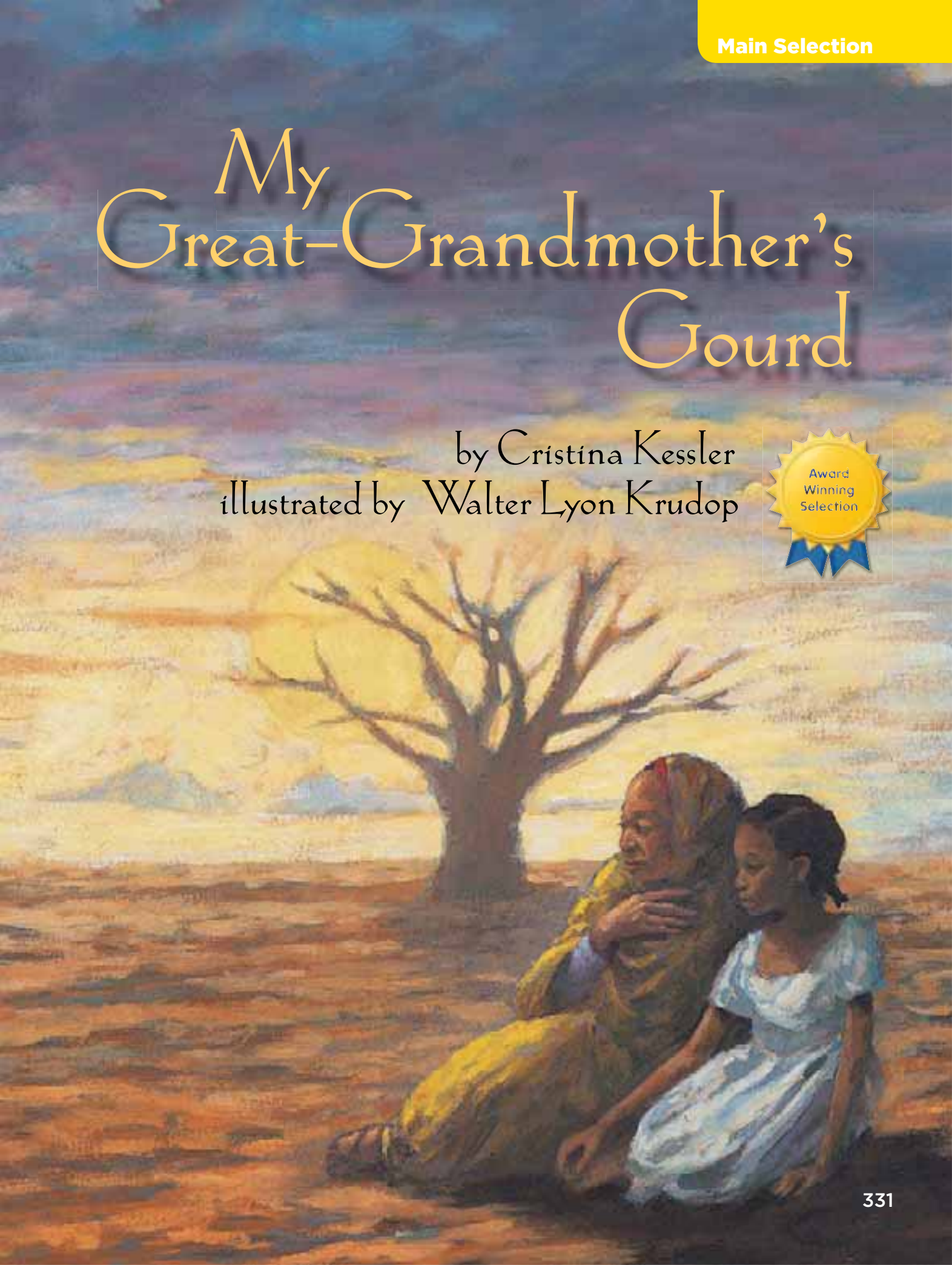


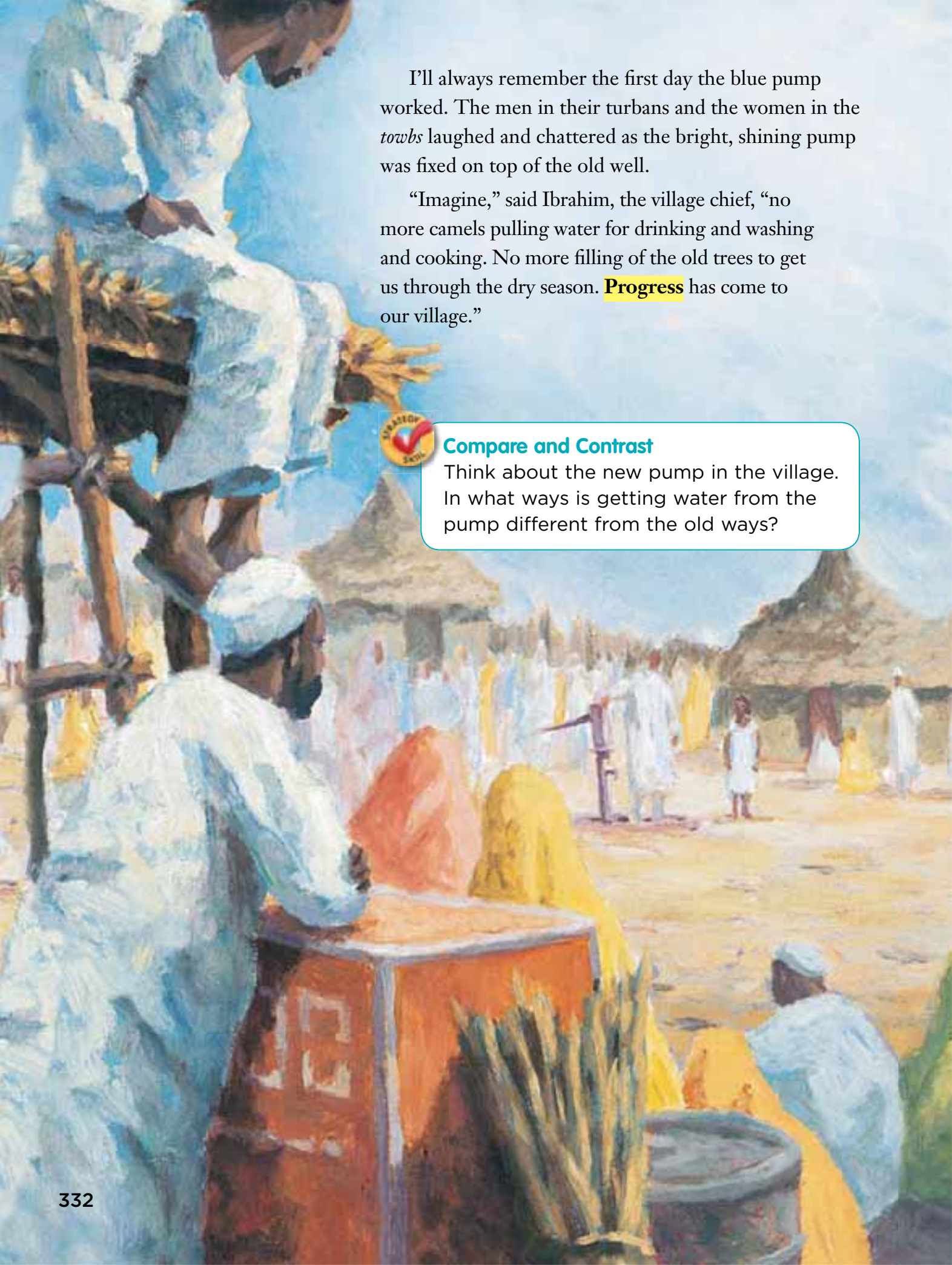
Read to Find Out

How do Fatima's feelings about her grandmother change from the beginning of the story to the end?

My Great-Grandmother's Gourd

by Cristina Kessler
illustrated by Walter Lyon Krudop





I'll always remember the first day the blue pump worked. The men in their turbans and the women in the *towbs* laughed and chattered as the bright, shining pump was fixed on top of the old well.

“Imagine,” said Ibrahim, the village chief, “no more camels pulling water for drinking and washing and cooking. No more filling of the old trees to get us through the dry season. **Progress** has come to our village.”



Compare and Contrast

Think about the new pump in the village. In what ways is getting water from the pump different from the old ways?

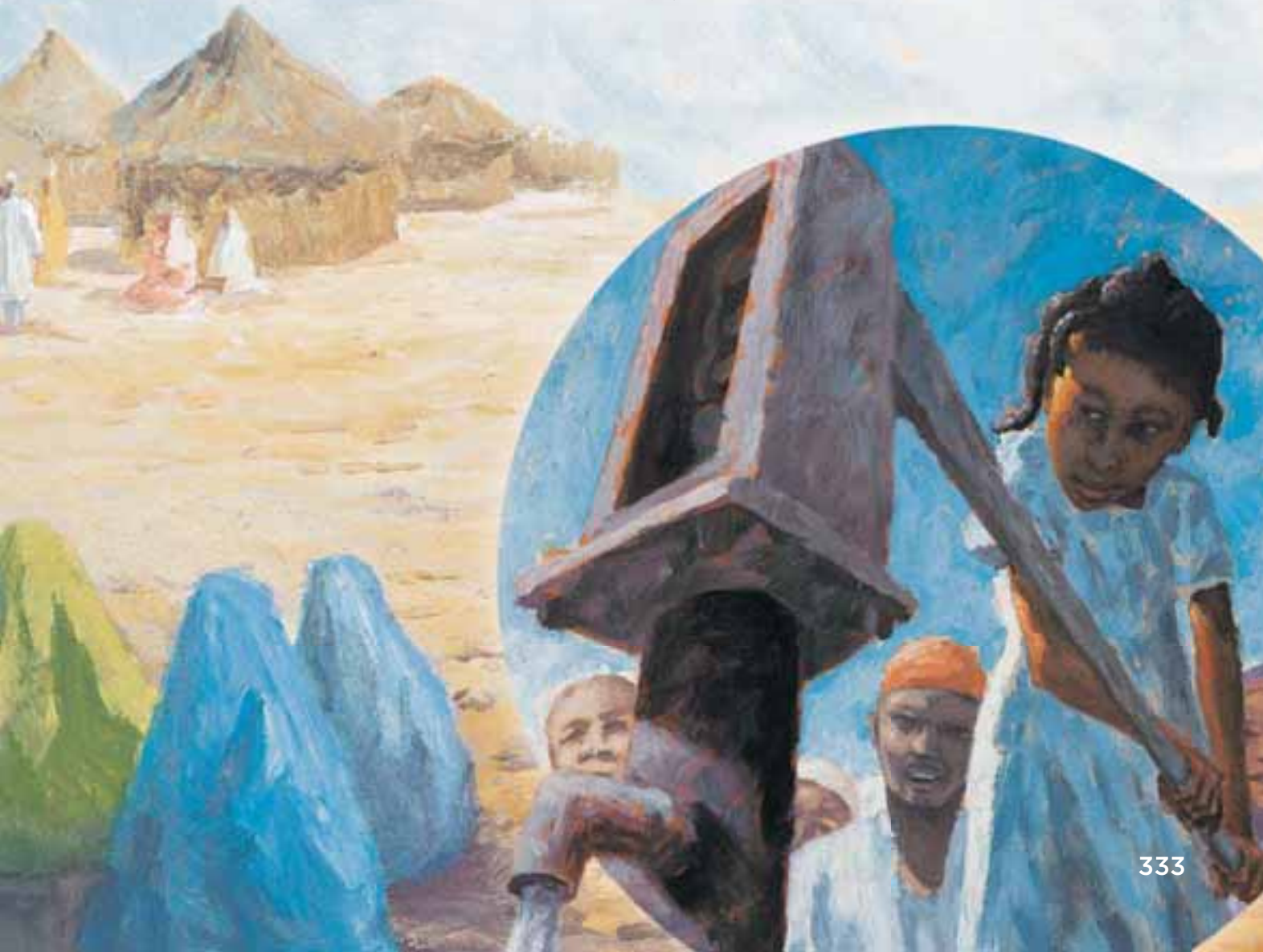
Ahmed, the barber, called out, “Who shall take the first pump of this fancy new machine?”

Silence filled the air until Hanan, the neighbor, said, “Let it be a child, to show just how easy it will be. Fatima, you pump and we will watch the water flow. *Inshallah.*”

I stepped to the long handle, so hard and smooth in my hand, and pulled down. A soft creaking noise filled the silence. Everyone watched without speaking a word. But not a drop fell.

I pulled again, and a second soft *creeeek* was surrounded by stillness—something rare in our village. Out **gushed** a stream of clear water. As if a spell had been broken, a sudden cheer filled the air and drums began beating.

Was it for me or the water? I wondered. I looked for my grandmother, who always says she is so proud of me, but I didn’t see her face in the excited crowd. As people pushed forward to try the pump, I pushed outward to find my grandmother.



There she stood all alone beneath her best friend, an old baobab tree. I rushed to her, caught up in the drumbeats welcoming the pump.

“Grandmother, come see the new pump. The water is so easy to get now, our work will be less. Come dance.”

I could see my friends and cousins dancing with arms flung wide. Turning circles, they kicked up small dust devils around their feet. I wanted to dance, too, for the drumbeat was powerful and the excitement was calling me.

Grandmother looked at me, then patted the **gnarled** trunk of the giant baobab tree with her work-worn hand and said, “Go dance, child. Drink the fresh, cold water. And soon I’ll be there too.”

I ran back and danced with my friends, celebrating the new pump. But my grandmother did not come.

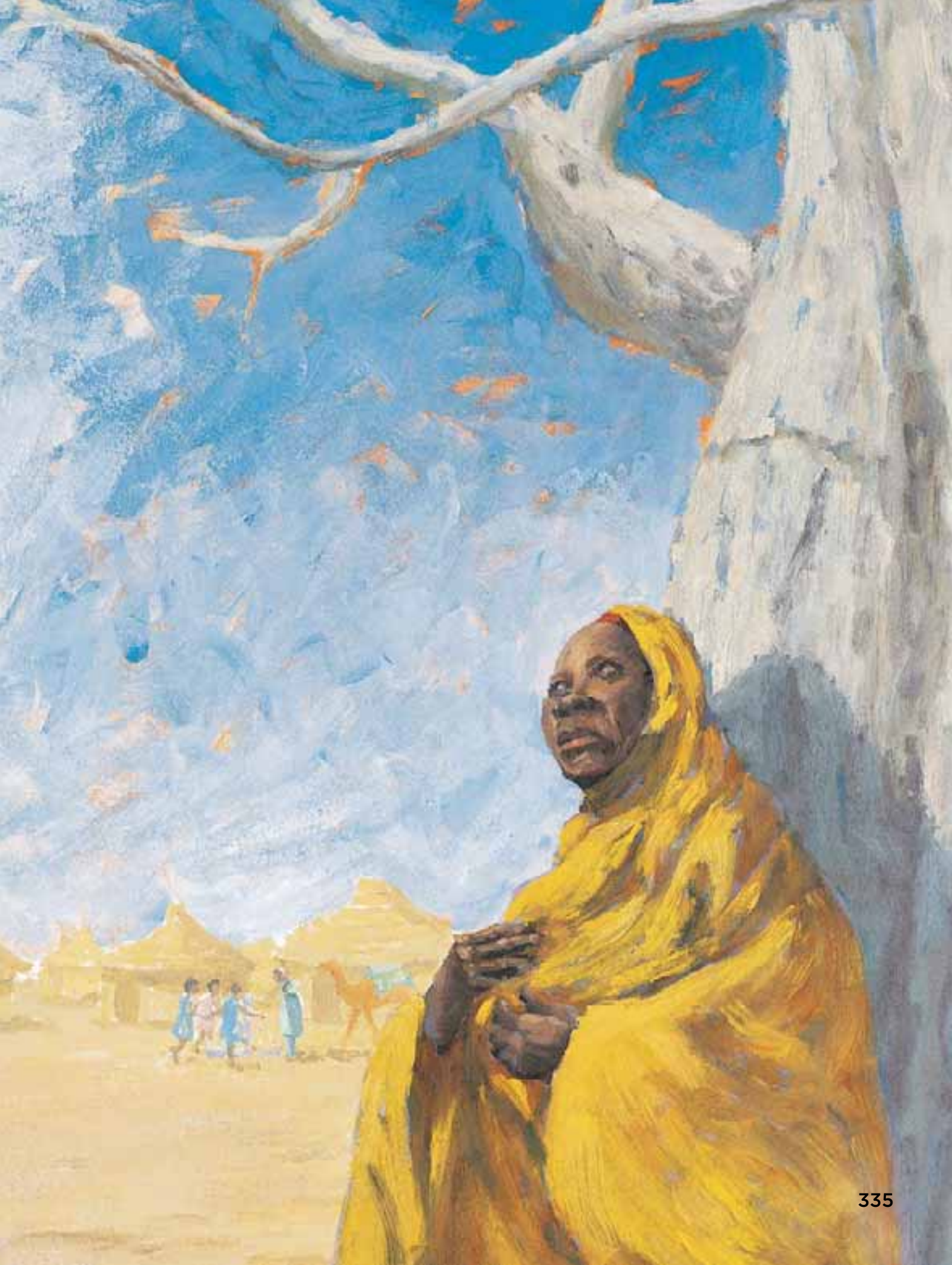
Every morning I raced the girls of the village to the pump. The first one there got to pull down the long, shimmering handle for as long as she wanted, filling buckets and tins, head pans and gourds. I raced to the well each day, hoping to be the first.

My grandmother spent more and more time with her friend the baobab. Leaning against its great trunk. Resting beneath its wide-reaching shadow. Watching the girls and women walk to and from the well. Watching and waiting for what, I didn’t know.



Compare and Contrast

How is Grandmother’s reaction to the pump different from the rest of the people in her village?



Early one evening, after the food had been eaten and the sun's heat was only a whisper on my skin, I joined my grandmother beneath the tree.

Grandmother took my hand and placed it on the ancient bark of the giant trunk. She didn't say a word, but her sadness was loud.

"Tell me, Grandmother, what makes you so sad?" I asked as I looked deep into her eyes. "Is it the pump? Don't you like it?"

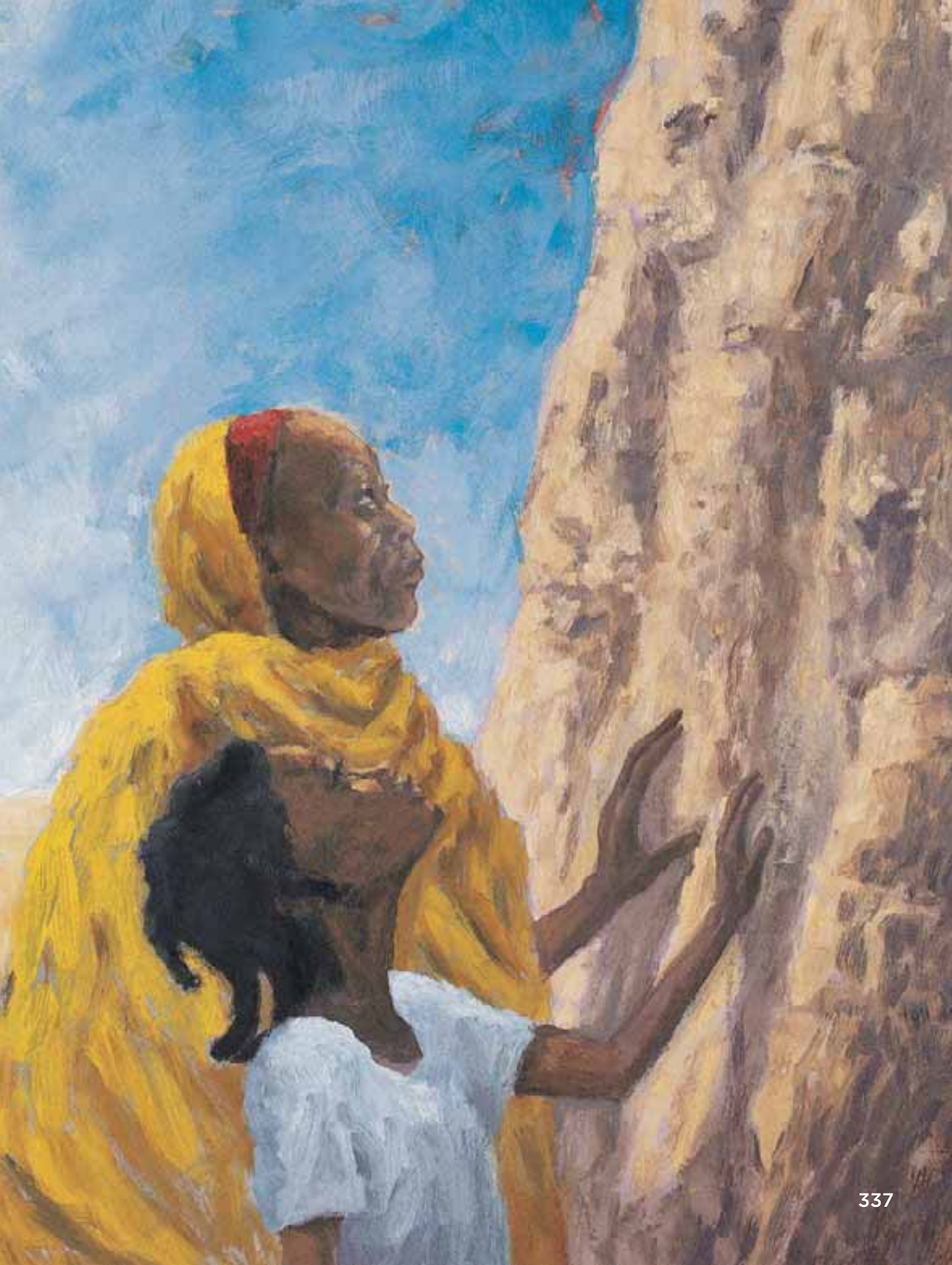
With tired eyes she looked at me and said, "The rains are nearly here, and still no one works to prepare the trees. All the years of my life, drumbeats would fill the village, and voices would sing and chant as we all worked together. But now there's only the *creek, creek* of metal. And no one works together, or works at all, to prepare the trees."

Gently patting the trunk, she said, "I always called this my great-grandmother's gourd. The name my grandmother called it. And her grandmother before her."

I smoothed the *towb* around her wrinkled face and said, "But, Grandmother, with the pump we don't need the trees. The days of storing water in trees are past."

She let go of my hand.

"Grandmother," I said, "that was then and this is now."



I couldn't sleep that night, for the air seemed heavy, so I sat outside. The moon cast great pools of darkness across the flat **landscape**. I was thinking about my stubborn grandmother, when, silent as a shadow, she sat down beside me.

I gazed upon our family's only baobab and let my eyes wander up the tree to the **scrawny** branches. Each branch looked small and separate in the light of the moon.

As if she read my mind, Grandmother said softly, "She gives us shade in the day. Shelter in the rain. And water in the dry season. She is the tree of life."

"No, Grandmother, the baobab will give us shade in the day and shelter in the rain. *Khalas*. And the pump will give us water in the dry season."

Shaking her head, she said, "Good-night, Granddaughter," and walked back to our hut.

I rose that next day with the first rays of the sun, when the air was still cool. Dressing quickly, I rushed to the well to pump away all the questions that my old-fashioned grandmother stirred in me.

I was first and I pumped till my shoulders ached. *Creak, creak* sang the pump. Nagla, the neighbor who always had something to say, called out, "Fatima is pumping like a woodpecker hammering a tree, and she fills your bucket before it is settled on the ground."

A long line of girls, with **brimming** buckets and tins, head pans and gourds balanced on their heads, streamed back and forth between the huts and the pump.



The hut was empty when I returned. I looked toward our field to find Grandmother. Instead, I saw her bent over her hoe at the base of her baobab tree.

I ran to her and shouted, "Grandmother, people will laugh at you, preparing your tree." I wanted to take the hoe from her hands, but she stood straight and said to me in a voice as hard as the dry earth, "Some may laugh. What do I care? I have work to do."

She worked in silence, for as the sun rose the heat was great. *Creak, creak* sang the pump. *Hack, hack* went my grandmother's hoe. Working alone, she looked as thin as one of the tree's skinny branches.

"Can I help?" I asked.

"No," she said. She wiped the sweat dripping from her brow with the end of her *towb* and bent back to her work.

One day Ahmed, the barber, passed our tree and shouted with a laugh, "For some people new ideas are like puddles on the clay: they never sink in."

Balgeese, the midwife, called out, "To fight progress is to fight the wind, old woman. Come, let's go to the pump."

But Grandmother kept right on working. Her back bent over her hoe, she was slowly digging out what looked like a large necklace around the base of the baobab's trunk.

Another day Nagla, the neighbor who never stops talking, passed. With a voice louder than the call to prayer, she said, "Who but a fool makes extra work? Myself, I use the well." Then she laughed. And I realized she was laughing at my grandmother. Old-fashioned or not, *my* grandmother.

I nearly knocked Nagla down as I grabbed my hoe and ran to the tree. Without a word, I started digging beside my grandmother. We worked side by side.

For days we dug, deepening the circle around the trunk. We didn't talk. In peaceful silence, we shared the work of my grandmother's great-grandmother.

People passed us, but now no one said a word. They still looked at us from the sides of their faces, balancing buckets and head pans, pots and gourds full of water on their heads. We worked on.

Creak, creak went the blue pump.

One day as the sun dipped below the earth's edge, Grandmother put away her hoe. "Now," she said, "we must wait for the rains."

The first rain comes as fiercely as the first winds of the *haboob*. Grandmother and I stood in it, feeling the water dripping down our faces. We watched our necklace around the giant old tree's trunk slowly fill with water. The **parched** earth turned a shiny red as the giant raindrops plopped upon it.

When the rain stopped, I climbed the tree and sat by a small hole at the top of the trunk. The hole that had been made by my grandmother's great-grandmother's great-grandmother.



I dropped the bucket tied to my waist down to Grandmother, who filled it to its brim from the baobab's necklace. Slowly I pulled the bucket up, then poured its contents into the tree. It took two breaths before we heard the splash of water hitting bottom, deep inside the tree. Grandmother's eyes sparkled at the old, familiar sound.

Ahmed, the barber, passed by, and, shaking his head in wonder, said, "I guess some people like extra work." But we took no notice of him as the sweet splash of water rose higher and higher inside the old tree.

Day after day now, I climbed the tree, and Grandmother filled the bucket. We worked together, filling our tree. Finally, when the rains ended, the tree was full.

The **scorching** dry season came early. Each day the horizon danced where the shimmering blue sky met the earth's baking red clay. Lines formed at the well, and the girls in their colorful *towbs* looked like a python stretched across the desert floor sunning itself. As the temperatures rose, people made many more trips to the well.

From the first rays of light till the sky glowed hot, red, and dusty as the sun slipped away, people pumped. The steady *creek, creek* turned to *screech! screech!* as people pumped water from sunup to sunset.

And then one day the pump stopped.



“We will fix it,” said the chief, Ibrahim. Omar, the baker, and Musa, the butcher, brought out all the tools needed to take the pump off the well. People stood in silence, waiting for the news.

Musa pulled a large metal piece, sharp along one edge, from the pump’s neck. “It has broken clean, from too much use. *Malesh*,” he said to the quiet crowd. “I don’t know what we shall do, for I have no spare part like this.”

The men passed the broken metal rod from hand to hand in silence, each examining its sharp edge. “I will make another piece,” said Boubacar, the cart builder. “But it will take some days.”

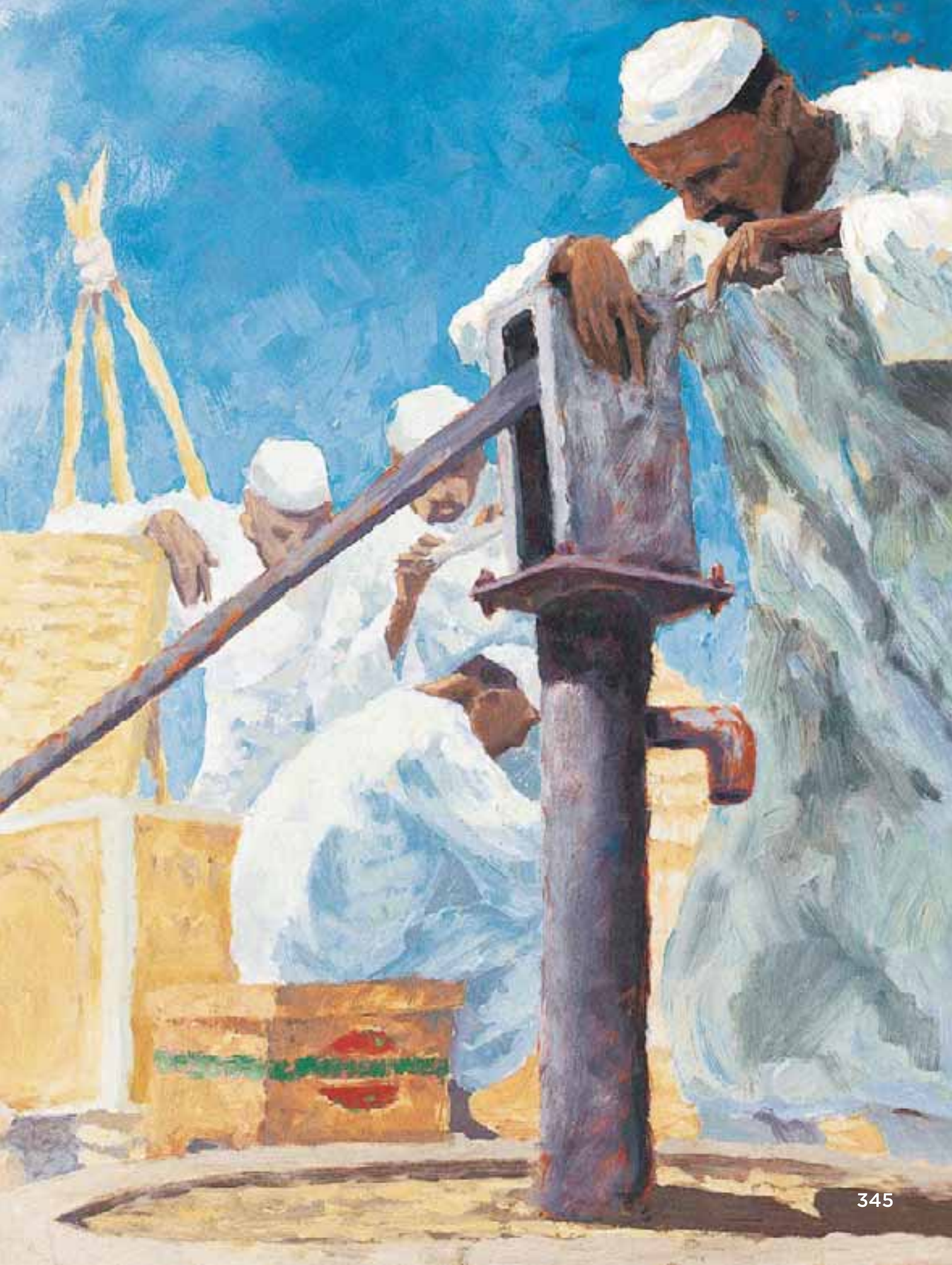
“How can we wait days?” cried Nagla. “What shall we do without water?”

“We go back to the old ways,” said Ahmed. “We shall use the camels to pull the water out of the well, just like in days past.” Then he looked straight at my grandmother and told Nagla, “And two smart villagers can use their tree.”

“This year we will share our tree,” said Grandmother. “Maybe it’s wise to mix old with new. We shall see.”

Ahmed looked at her a moment, then nodded his head yes. He turned to the two men and said, “Get the camels and ropes.”

His son, Abu Bakar, called to his friends Ali, Salah, and Osman, “Get the buckets. We’ll go to the tree.”







With great pride I said, “Yes! To my great-grandmother’s gourd.”

And before the next rainy season came, the village throbbed with the beating of drums and the chants of singing voices. The people worked together, preparing the trees for the rains, just in case the pump broke again.

I looked at Grandmother, whose smile shone brighter than the African sun, and said, “Remember last year? The silence and laughter as we worked alone?”

“Yes,” she said. “But that was then and this is now.”

And each day I pat the old baobab’s trunk and say, “*Shukran*, my friend, for you give us shade in the day, shelter in the rain, and water in the dry season.

One day you will be my great-granddaughter’s gourd.”



Share Stories with Cristina Kessler and Walter Lyon Krudop

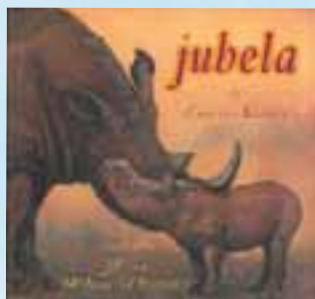


Cristina Kessler has visited more than 100 countries. She and her husband have been traveling the world ever since they were volunteers in the Peace Corps. She makes sure she gets to Africa, her favorite place, once or twice a year. When she is there, she looks for stories that will “get the good news out about Africa.” Cristina especially likes to tell a story that combines the wisdom of both the old and the new ways, such as in this story. It is set in Sudan, and is based on a true event.

Walter Lyon Krudop uses pictures to tell stories. He started taking drawing lessons at age five, and after a decade as an artist, he has illustrated 17 books. He is also passionate about animation and is working on several animated stories. Walter lives in New York with his wife Sara.



Another book by Cristina Kessler: *Jubela*



Author's Purpose

The author's main purpose here is to entertain. Realistic fiction also includes true-to-life details. Point to examples.



Find out more about Cristina Kessler and Walter Lyon Krudop at www.macmillanmh.com



Comprehension Check



Summarize

Use your Venn Diagram to help you summarize *My Great-Grandmother's Gourd*. By comparing and contrasting different details, you will be able to understand how the story is organized.

Think and Compare



1. Compare and contrast the grandmother's feelings about the traditional ways of collecting water with that of her village's. **Make Inferences and Analyze: Compare and Contrast**
2. Reread page 340. Why did the narrator suddenly decide to help her grandmother? **Analyze**
3. Give an example from your own life of mixing an old way of doing something with a new way. Explain the results. **Evaluate**
4. Explain how **progress** can be good and bad. **Analyze**
5. Reread "The Best Place to Be" on pages 328–329. Compare and contrast how Janine and Fatima adjust to a new situation. Give examples from each story to explain your answer. **Reading/Writing Across Texts**





Science

Genre

Nonfiction Articles explain information about real people, living things, places, situations, or events.



Text Feature

A **Process Diagram** is a drawing that shows how something changes over time.

Content Vocabulary

evaporates
precipitation
nomads

MORE THAN SAND

by Haritha Gupta

Cold deserts? Deserts on mountains? Read on to find out some cool facts about deserts.

You probably know some basic facts about deserts. For example, most people know that deserts are dry places where more water **evaporates** each year than falls as **precipitation**, or rain. You might also know that **nomads** move frequently from place to place and often call deserts home. However, there are many facts about deserts that you may *not* know. Take the quiz below to help you find out more about these remarkable regions.

True or False?

No rain falls in the desert.

FALSE Most deserts have less than 10 inches of rain each year. However, in some South American deserts, it is true that rain almost never falls. In one desert in Chile, no rain has fallen for 45 years in a row! In other deserts, such as those in Madagascar, an island nation off the coast of southeastern Africa, about 24 inches of rain falls each year. All of this rain falls within a single month!

purple flowers in desert in Chile

True or False?

All deserts are hot.

FALSE Temperatures in deserts can reach above 100°F during the day, but can fall below freezing at night. Some scientists also consider any place that has almost no plants a desert. Regions that are too cold for anything to grow are called “frigid deserts.” Examples are the ice deserts of Antarctica and Greenland. Other deserts are cold for long periods. The Gobi in Asia has freezing temperatures for as long as six months at a time.

Still other deserts are the hottest places on Earth. The hottest temperature ever recorded was 136.4°F in a desert in Libya, in northern Africa.

frozen desert region in Greenland

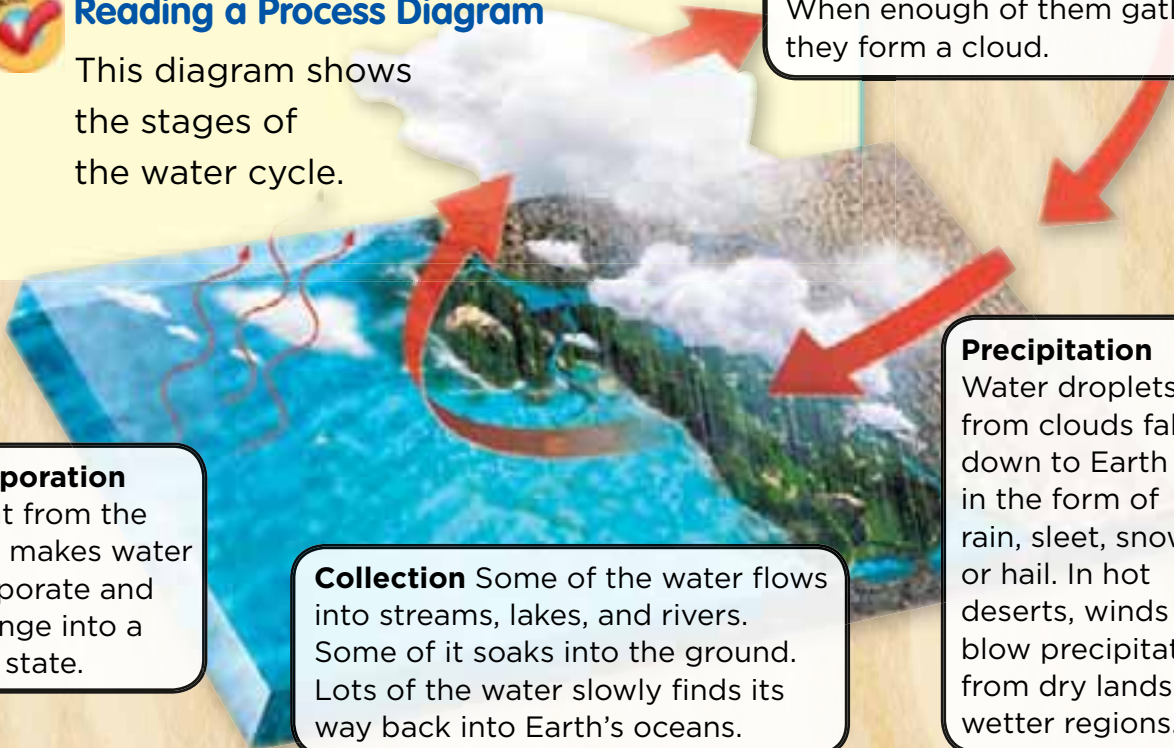


Water Cycle



Reading a Process Diagram

This diagram shows the stages of the water cycle.



Evaporation

Heat from the Sun makes water evaporate and change into a gas state.

Collection Some of the water flows into streams, lakes, and rivers. Some of it soaks into the ground. Lots of the water slowly finds its way back into Earth's oceans.

Condensation As moist air rises, it cools. Water vapor condenses into tiny water droplets or changes from vapor into tiny ice crystals. When enough of them gather, they form a cloud.

Precipitation

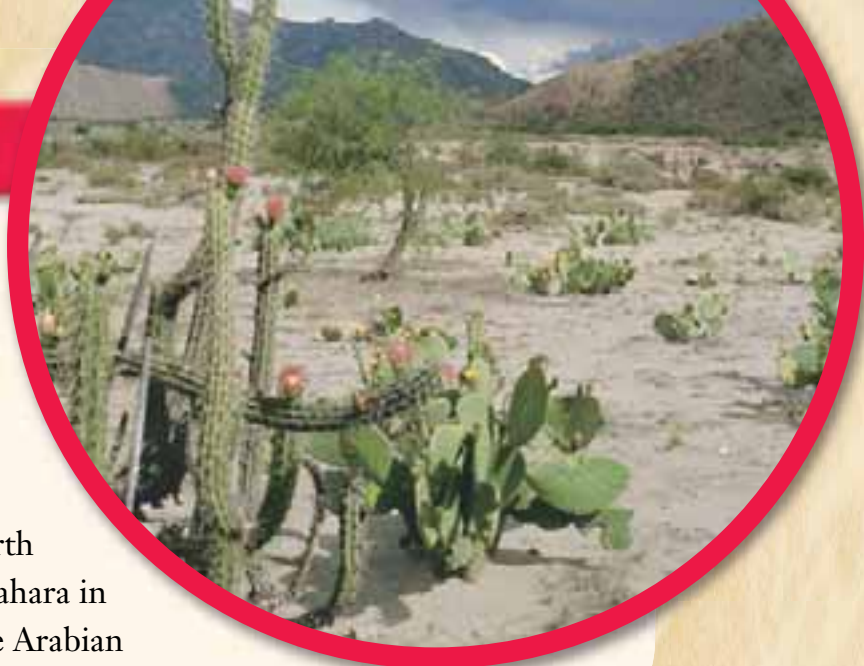
Water droplets from clouds fall down to Earth in the form of rain, sleet, snow, or hail. In hot deserts, winds blow precipitation from dry lands to wetter regions.

True or False?

Deserts are flat and sandy.

FALSE Although deserts can be low and flat, some have rocky hills and even mountains. Some also have lakes and plains covered with gravel. Sand makes up only about 2 percent of North American deserts, 10 percent of the Sahara in northern Africa, and 30 percent of the Arabian Desert.

mountains in a South American desert



True or False?

There is no life in the desert.

FALSE To survive in a dry desert environment, plants and animals, including humans, must make some adaptations. Desert plants cannot grow too close together because each plant would not get enough water. In fact, many desert plants do not grow at all during dry periods. However, after a rainfall, they quickly sprout, flower, and die. Some desert plants get their water from deep underground. The mesquite tree has roots that can reach as deep as 263 feet. Other plants store water in their leaves, roots, or stems.

Like plants, most desert animals are inactive during dry periods. Other animals stay in burrows underground or rest in the shade during the heat of the day. They come out to eat at night after the temperature has dropped.

When rain does come, every living thing in the desert seems to celebrate. Colorful flowers cover the desert floor, and animals leave their hiding places to drink and eat.



Namib desert in Africa

True or False?

There are many deserts in the world.

TRUE Deserts cover about one fifth of Earth's land area. The largest desert in the world is the Sahara. The Sahara stretches from the Atlantic Ocean eastward to the Red Sea, spreading across parts of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Chad, Niger, Mali, and Mauritania. It covers an area about the size of the United States.

Sahara desert



Connect and Compare



1. Look at the water cycle diagram on page 351. What role does water vapor play in the water cycle? **Reading a Process Diagram**
2. Compare and contrast the different types of deserts discussed in this article. Put this information in a Venn diagram. **Apply**
3. Think about "More Than Sand" and *My Great-Grandmother's Gourd*. Describe ways that people adapt to living in desert regions. **Reading/Writing Across Texts**



Science Activity

Research the life cycle of a desert animal or plant. Using this information, create a process diagram like the one on page 351.



Find out more about deserts at www.macmillanmh.com

Write a Dialogue

Writer's Craft

Dialogue

Well-chosen **dialogue** makes characters sound natural and believable. It can also help further the plot. Quotation marks and punctuation in dialogue make the characters' words stand out from the rest of the text.

I wanted the dialogue between a cat and a dog to sound natural.

I used quotation marks correctly.

The Great Debate

by Louis G.

"Of course cats are superior to dogs. We can climb trees," said the orange cat.

"Ridiculous! Dogs are stronger," growled the bulldog.

"Strength isn't everything, you know," said the cat.

"We're so much more independent than you dogs. We don't need to be walked. We don't need to be bathed. As a matter of fact, most of us hardly need any attention at all from humans."

"Boring. Boring. Boring," said the dog. "You cats tip-toe around so quietly, your owners hardly even know you're there."

"Well all you dogs do all day is bark. We cats know how to catch mice. That's a useful talent," sniffed the orange cat.

The bulldog snorted. "Ha! We keep our humans safe from burglars. That's more important than catching a pathetic little mouse!"

"You can have your opinion. However, one of those pathetic little mice is stealing food from your bowl," said the orange cat, yawning.

The bulldog turned and barked, "Hey, come back here you thieving mouse!"

Your Turn

Write a dialogue between two characters. Include quotation marks, commas, and correct punctuation in the dialogue. Then read your dialogue aloud to see if the characters sound natural. Use the writer's checklist to check your writing.



Writer's Checklist

- ☒ **Ideas and Content:** Does my dialogue show what my characters think?
- ☒ **Organization:** Does the sequence of sentences make sense?
- ☒ **Voice:** Do my words express each character's feelings and thoughts?
- ☐ **Word Choice:** Did I choose words for the **dialogue** that reveal each character's personality?
- ☒ **Sentence Fluency:** Do the sentences match the way the characters would speak?
- ☒ **Conventions:** Did I use quotation marks correctly in dialogue? Did I check my spelling?